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resulted in the apparent cure of the disease in a considerable number of cases, but whether these "apparent cures" be permanent or not is a matter which requires time to determine. The results have, however, been so favorable as to lend a hopeful aspect to the treatment of a disease which has long been regarded as hopeless, and to lead us to believe that a therapeutic agent has been developed which surpasses in value anything which has been brought forward up to the present time.

MORBIDITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1920.

The following table shows the number of cases of notifiable diseases reported in England and Wales for the calendar year 1920 and the case rates per 1,000 population.

The figures are taken from "Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases in Each Sanitary District in England and Wales during the year 1920," issued by the Ministry of Health.

The population is given as 37,426,800.

Disease.	England and Wales, 1920.	
	Number of cases notified.	Rate per 1,000 population.
Cerebrospinal meningitis	583	0.02
Continued fever	35	.00
Diphtheria	69,481	1.86
Dysentery	1,353	.04
Erysipelas	16,051	.43
Lethargic encephalitis	890	.02
Malaria (contracted in England)	32	.00
Ophthalmia neonatorum	10,304	....
Plague	3	.00
Pneumonia	38,859	1.04
Polio-encephalitis	36	.00
Poliomyelitis	293	.01
Puerperal fever	2,898	.08
Relapsing fever	7	.00
Scarlet fever	119,490	3.19
Smallpox	263	.01
Trench fever	39	.00
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	61,655	1.65
Tuberculosis (other forms)	15,851	.42
Typhoid fever	3,109	.08
Typhus fever	2	.00

OHIO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT CONSTRUED.

DEATH FROM TYPHOID CAUSED BY DRINKING WATER IS COMPENSABLE UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

On September 12, 1921, the Ohio Court of Appeals, first appellate district, decided[1] that death from typhoid fever caused by drinking impure water is compensable under the workmen's compensation statute.

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[1] The Industrial Commission of Ohio *v.* Cross et al.